

STATINTL

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SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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THE ROLE OF NEW TARIFFS IN THE POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

In connection with measures which have been undertaken lately in order to harmonize prices and finally stabilize the market, a Decree has been issued concerning new postal- telegraph and telephone tariffs in internal transport. According to this Decree some of the postal tariffs have been increased five times in comparison with the old ones.

The preparations for introducing this Decree in practice have been started much earlier. The necessity for issuing this Decree arose at the beginning of this year at the moment when our economic enterprises began to function independently.

Therefore the issuing of this Decree was more than necessary. Our country is one of the last in regard to its PTT services. This means also that the price of their services was much higher than in other countries, where postal services are more developed. Formerly, our postal tariffs were never established on the basis of effective cost of services. The new Decree which came into force on November 1. has been elaborated on the basis that the cost price must be covered from proper revenues. This means that the importance of the new Decree consists in the general harmonization which exists between individual services.

The extremely cheap tariffs of the PTT services in post war days over-loaded our postal net-work which was only repaired superficially with old and used materials. Its own revenues were not sufficient and did not permit the renewal of different postal installations.

What show first reports.

Reports in the first few days after the coming into force of this Decree say that the turn-over in PTT services has decreased but that the receipts have increased. At the Belgrade Central Post Office the daily average of dispatched letters in October was 4,639 and receipts 13,917 dinars. On November 1, 2,529 letters were dispatched and the receipts 37,935 dinars, while on November 7, 11,850 (?) letters were dispatched. Postcards averaged daily in October 1,321. On November 1, the number of dispatched postcards fell to 1,315 and on November 7 was 3,300 (?). Registered letters in October averaged 2,168 daily while on November 1 1,926 registered letters were dispatched. In October the average number of telephone calls was 3,850 daily and on November 1 and 7 it was 2,100 and 2,311 respectively.

Official figures received from other Post Offices in the country show that the total use of services has decreased by 50%. Yet these figures cannot be taken as a final criterion.

How subscriptions will be paid for telephones.

The new tariff for telephones is as follows : 500 dinars monthly in places where automatic telephone exchanges exist. According to it the subscriber pays 500 dinars monthly which includes a maintenance tax of 100 dinars. The subscriber pays for 100 telephone calls monthly regardless if he makes them or not. In case the subscriber makes more than 100 calls then he pays 5 dinars for each additional call.

(POLITIKA, November 9, 1951) .

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A DECREE ON ALLOTMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

With the object of ensuring financial means for paying children's allowances to workers and employees engaged by state commercial enterprises, cooperatives, cooperative and social organizations and their economic enterprises, as well as to persons engaged and regularly remunerated by social organizations for lasting tasks specified by special provisions, state commercial enterprises, cooperatives, cooperative and social organizations and their economic enterprises are required to make special allotments conforming to this decree.

In case that handicraft and fishing cooperatives, professing only fishing (art. 4 of the Regulation on children's allowance) should decide to ensure children's allowance to their members in accordance with provisions of the Regulation on children's allowance, they must deposit their allotments in conformity with provisions of this decree.

Decisions with respect to this are to be passed by administrative committees of such cooperatives which are obliged to advise their respective district (city or regional) institutions for social insurance of this.

Allotments for ensuring children's allowance (permanent and that for layettes) amounts to 30% of the aggregate sum of wages or and salaries, equivalent value of or remuneration for foodstuff and industrial scrips to which workers and employees or cooperative members are entitled.

A factor for computing allotments for ensuring children's allowance is expressed in wages or salaries of workers and employees or in earnings of cooperative members, but not in expenses such as travelling and other expenses incurred by workers or employees in performing their specific tasks. Another factor to be taken into account is remuneration in cash effected to workers and employees and cooperative members for foodstuff scrips and quadruple value of industrial scrips issued to them with the exception of the amount of children's allowance and value of industrial scrips forming part of that allowance.

The value of allotments for children's allowances is to be calculated at the time of paying wages and salaries and remunerations for foodstuff and industrial scrips.

Those with a current account with the National or some other bank will make deposits by means of transfers at the latest by the pay day, that is, by the date they are raising funds from the bank. In case that they should fail to do so even then, their banks are to refuse their cheques for wages and salaries.

Allotments for children's allowances are to be deposited to the the account # 80610 with the National Bank of the FPRY.

Means for paying children's allowance are to be raised from the National Bank to the debit of the same account to which deposits have been made.

State commercial enterprises are to draw funds for that purpose from their banks against signed form # 111 of the National Bank. In case that a state commercial enterprise fails to submit to its bank an order in this form simultaneously with its order for obtaining cash for paying its wages and salaries or with its order for depositing its allotments, it must submit to its bank a proof that it has made such a deposit for the month for which it is raising cash for paying children's allowance.

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Cooperatives, cooperative and social organizations and their economic enterprises are to get from the National Bank the needed amounts for paying children's allowance also against form # 111 if it is approved by the social insurance officer of their respective district (city or ward) people's committee which is to write a clause on the back of it reading: " Approved collection of the total amount of dinars ..." Such approvals are to be signed by officers authorized to dispose with the credit balance of the social insurance.

All the transactions of the account relating to allotments for children's allowances of any branch of the National Bank for each month are to be transferred every fifth of the month to the account kept by the head-office of Belgrade or that of respective republic.

The National Bank of the FPRY will debit that account for the total amount paid for children's allowance, but it will pay in cash only 43% and the rest, amounting to 57%, in industrial scrips.

This order is not to affect provisions governing calculation and payment of the first and second difference of the full cost price, that is, of the first and second difference of wages or salaries, which continue to be in effect with the provision that the first and second difference are to be paid from the basis paid prior to October 31, 1951., i.e. without reimbursement for foodstuff scrips, equivalent value of industrial scrips and new allowances for children.

This Decree is effective from the date it is published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FPRY, but it is to be implemented as of November 1, 1951 with respect to payments for the period from November 1, 1951 onwards.

(POLITIKA, November 9, 1951.)

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PRESIDENT OF THE "NOVI LIST" IN OUR COUNTRY

The ship Hrvatska, which among other things brought 5,000 tons of cotton from the USA also brought Aleksandar Juric, the President of the Corporation Novi List to our country. This paper is the political organ of Croatian immigrants in the USA and has been published in New York since October 1949. We visited President Juric on board ship and asked him to answer a few questions in connection with his arrival in our country, the character and writings of the Novi List and the struggle of our immigrants against the Cominform slanders and lies in America.

"The purpose of my arrival is to visit my old country, my birthplace in Vodice near Sibenik, and all six republics so that on my return I can tell the immigrants about the real socialist Yugoslavia", so said President Juric.

Aleksandar Juric then emphasised that the Novi List was organised after the Hrvatski Glasnik was taken over by Cominform agents. The purpose of the paper is to write the truth about Yugoslavia, of her efforts for the realisation of world peace and the development of socialism. This is the dominant political paper of the Yugoslav immigrants today. The corporation of the Novi List also edits a Slovene paper, Glas Naroda, which is published five times a week.

Speaking of the reputation which socialist Yugoslavia enjoys in the USA, and especially among the immigrants, President Juric emphasised the unity of the immigrants and their preparedness to further morally and materially help their country. This was especially shown at the last conference of the Croatian Fraternal Union, the largest organisation of Yugoslav immigrants in the USA, where the Ustashi elements were completely defeated and the Cominformists did not dare even make an appearance.

Aleksandar Juric will spend about a month and a half in our country.

(BORBA - 10th November, 1951).

JOINT FRANCO-YUGOSLAV TRADE COMMISSION COMPLETES ITS WORK

The joint Franco-Yugoslav Trade Commission, which has been holding its meetings in Belgrade, completed its work yesterday and has proposed the measures which will make possible further increase in the exchange of commodities between Yugoslavia and France. The Commission has decided to recommend to the Yugoslav and French Governments to continue the existing trade treaty until June 30th of next year.

At the meetings of the Commission it was noted that the commercial exchange between the two countries has reached a satisfactory volume. The Yugoslav goods hitherto exported, as well as the deliveries scheduled for the coming months, will make it possible for the Yugoslav enterprises to realise their programme of purchases in France. Both delegations have confirmed the desire of their governments to increase to the maximum the exchange of commodities between Yugoslavia and France.

The Protocol was signed in the name of our Government by Milan Radovic, Counsellor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in the name of the French Government by Christian Auboyneau, Counsellor of the French Embassy in Belgrade. (Tanjug)

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(POLITIKA - 9th November, 1951).

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UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY: YUGOSLAV DELEGATION REQUESTS THAT THE AGENDA INCLUDE AN ITEM ON THE HOSTILE ACTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND SATELLITE COUNTRIES TOWARDS YUGOSLAVIA

(Paris, 9th November)

Today Yugoslavia requested that the agenda of the General Assembly should include the following items: "The hostile activity of the Government of the USSR and the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania as well as the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland, against Yugoslavia".

The chief of the delegation of the FPRY to the Assembly, Edvard Kardelj, today sent a letter to the President of the General Assembly, Luis Padillo Nervo. The letter said: "I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the FPRY has decided to request that the following item be included in the agenda of the sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations - 'The hostile activities of the Government of the USSR and the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Poland against Yugoslavia'. In connection with this request the following memorandum is presented on its importance and urgency."

(Text of memorandum on page 9)

(BORBA - 10th November, 1951).

MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES INDIAN JOURNALIST

(Belgrade, 9th November)

At 11 o'clock this morning Marshal Tito received the distinguished Indian journalist and writer, Mr. Prabaker Padij, editor of the socialist newspaper Navsakti which appears in Bombay. Marshal Tito talked for an hour with Mr. Padij. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th November, 1951).

YUGOSLAVIA AWARDED 80,000 DOLLARS BY THE UNICEF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

(Paris, 9th November)

The Administrative Council of the International Assistance Fund met for the first time this year yesterday in Chaillot Palace. There are 18 members of the Council, representing 8 governments. The Yugoslav representative is a Vice-President of the Administrative Council of UNICEF.

The General Directorate of UNICEF submitted to the Administrative Council a statement which said that up till now about 18 million mothers and children have received UNICEF help. This amount will have been increased to 35 millions by the time all the plans for UNICEF aid have been fulfilled. The statement also said that this year UNICEF has promised aid to various countries to the extent of about 8 million dollars and this sum will be exhausted by the end of 1951. However, many countries seek more aid. The critical financial situation of the Fund will be improved soon by extra sums of money which certain countries have promised. For example, amongst others Australia has promised 250,000 Australian pounds as her contribution for 1952, Switzerland 2,100,000 Swiss Francs by the end of 1953 and France 175 million French Francs for 1952.

The Administrative Council has allocated 80,000 dollars to Yugoslavia. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th November, 1951).

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TEXT OF YUGOSLAV MEMORANDUM TO THE UN

The government of the USSR is now for more than three years instigating, organizing and exerting either directly or through the governments of Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania and Albania, as well as through the governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland an extensive, aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia with the aim of dwarfing its sovereignty and of violating its territorial integrity and national independence. Such hostile acts are evinced in every scope of international relations. They have destroyed even the fundamental conventional relations among states so that even the very diplomatic relations exist only in a nominal form. It is evident then that such acts are creating a situation dangerous for the maintenance of the international peace. The government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia took all the necessary steps on its part in order to avoid any increase in the tensiyo of relations and recklessness because of provocations. In spite of very serious violations, it recurred only to the customary, direct, but we are sorry to say, unsuccessful diplomatic steps. Only when it became quite evident that all those hostile acts were a part of a system of an aggressive pressure which is being intensified according to a plan, the government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia began drawing the attention of the world to this situation in the course of discussions held at the General Assembly of the UN on problems relating to the maintenance of peace. When even this proved to be without any effect, the government of the FPRY published its White Book of documents. None of the accused governments ever tried to deny or dispute the quoted facts, but, on the contrary, they continued with intensified aggressive acts on all fields.

Consequently, the only option left to the government of the FPRY is to draw also formally the attention of the General Assembly to the situation, dangerous for peace, created and systematically worsened by the government of the USSR, and with its assistance, by governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Albania, as well as by Czechoslovakia and Poland

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The facts are:

That the USSR Government together with the six above-mentioned governments has organised and carried out a full economic blockade of the FPRY. Some of these states have already stopped postal and railway transport with Yugoslavia, thus violating not only treaties with the FPRY but also international conventions in general.

That the USSR Government together with the six above-mentioned governments has been carrying out for more than three years a campaign of provocations against the FPRY in such volume and form which have hitherto been unknown in international relations. This propaganda is aimed directly to create a war psychosis. Its objective is to incite among the peoples hate against Yugoslavia and among Yugoslavs, insecurity, excitement, irritation. In order to increase the affect of such propaganda over the radio and through the press, the highest representatives of the government and the army of the USSR and the other six countries in their public and official appearances not only offend the FPRY Government but send direct invitations to Yugoslavs to revolt and overthrow legal authorities.

That for this same purpose they organise espionage, subversive and terrorist actions against Yugoslavia. Centres for training terrorist groups have been formed. From Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania, with the direct help of state organs, such groups are infiltrated into Yugoslavia with the task to execute diversant actions and sabotage in order to weaken the defensive power of Yugoslavia.

That for the same objective in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania mass deportations are taking place of the Yugoslav national minority from regions where this minority lives. This is not only an inhumane act but also a violation of the treaties of armistice and peace by which the governments of these countries have undertaken the obligation to respect human rights and refrain from discrimination.

That the governments of Bulgaria and Hungary, contrary to the peace treaties, force upon Yugoslav citizens, who were born in parts of Yugoslav territory which Bulgaria and Hungary, as Hitler's allies had occupied during the war, their citizenship.

That by the withdrawal of ambassadors and diplomatic representatives from Belgrade with discrimination and acts which are contrary to the rights of the people and usual international practice and which they apply towards Yugoslav diplomats, nonacceptance and not answering diplomatic notes, misuse of diplomatic communications for slanderous and insulting attacks upon the FPRY--the above governments prevent not only the solution of the least important disputes in a diplomatic way but threaten the nominal retention of diplomatic relations.

That the governments of the USSR and the six other countries have unilaterally broken off with Yugoslavia forty-six different political, economic, cultural and other agreements and conventions.

That the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, with the support of the Government of the USSR, have arbitrarily violated the military clauses of the peace treaties by increasing the numerical strength of their armies as well as the quantity of their armaments.

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In the border belt towards Yugoslavia demonstrative movements of troops and manœuvres are taking place. The number and disposition of Soviet troops in Hungary and Rumania gives a much more dangerous character to demonstrative provocations and encourages them evidently because they are increasing and sharpening, so that in these incidents on all borders of the above-mentioned states a number of Yugoslav frontier guards and citizens have either been killed or wounded. Both the number and the manner in which these incidents are provoked show the intention to increase intension.

All these and such acts of the governments of the USSR, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, as well as those of the governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland, violate the generally accepted principles in relations between peoples which have been expressed in the United Nations' Charter.

All hitherto attempts of the Government of the FPRY for a peace-loving solution of conflicting questions, as well as the proposal of the FPRY Government for concluding an agreement of eternal peace and nonaggression with each of the neighbouring countries, which was brought up by Foreign Minister Kardelj on September 25, 1950 at the General Assembly of the UN, have remained without success.

On the contrary, the governments of the above-mentioned countries are continuously worsening these relations so that even in October 1951, prior to the session of the General Assembly of the UN, they refused to accept notes even in serious cases of killing Yugoslav citizens on Yugoslav territory through organs of those countries.

Because it has exhausted all normal diplomatic means for averting a situation dangerous for international peace and having in mind that the situation is growing worse, the FPRY Government appeals to the General Assembly in reference to Article 10 of the Charter that the question "The hostile acts of the Government of the USSR and the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania, as well as the governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland, against Yugoslavia" should be put on the agenda for discussion and recommendations as the Assembly sees fit. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 10th November, 1951)

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A TRAGIC EVENT ON THE DANUBE BY KLADOVO

In the night between 19 October 19 and 20 a Yugoslav patrol which was moving along the Danubian shore in the neighborhood of Kladovo heard cries for help coming from the river. Our frontier guards rowed to the place from where the cries came and found an unconscious man with a rubber life belt. When he was brought by boat to our shore, our frontier guards noticed the bodies of three Rumanian citizens. George Panait Gerondake was the only one alive from a group of persons who tried to escape from the terror of Cominformists.

This tragic event is another glaring example of the difficult situation in Rumania.

Gerondake was born in 1927 in Bucharest and in 1949 he graduated at the Bucharest University. His friends who perished tragically were Brotea Mihajlesku, Petre Bojandjeju and Alexander Paun. The idea of escaping from Rumanian was the logical consequence of life under the pressure of the Bucharest Cominform branch. They were suspected of being against the Cominform policy of the Rumanian Government, and they were under surveillance of the ill-famed "Segurance" which meant that they were continually in danger of being interned.

Gerondake, a few days after his escape declared:

"Why did we escape? All those who stay for a while in Rumania can answer this question: fear! This is a fear which cannot be expressed in words. You are followed and you are continually expecting to be arrested. Insecurity in the future, the fear which the Janissaries of the Securitatea inspired, the taking away of the most basic principles of democracy make life impossible. The lack of material means for life and the poisoning of the soul with false propaganda has influenced us to escape from Rumania."

They decide to escape

A few years ago Gerondake made the acquaintance of his three colleagues. Their parents were often arrested and they were living in a continual fear of arrest. Many of their friends had been taken to labour camps where labour is concentrated to execute the tasks set by Moscow. They were witnesses of a number of tragic events when Rumanian youth, under the blows of the Cominform whip, died on worksites. This is why they accepted the idea to escape.

Peter Bojnandjeju was born in Turn Severin. This is why they decided to cross from there over the Danube to Yugoslavia. They did not dare to cross the Yugoslav border in the Banat because the border was full of Rumanian soldiers.

The conditions of escape were more more than difficult. According to Gerondake, they were not very sure that they would succeed in realising their plan. October was cold, and this meant new difficulties and dangers even under the supposition that they could avoid Rumanian frontier guards. They were conscious that the waters of the Danube are cold. Besides this, two of them did not know how to swim. In spite of all this, they decided to escape to Yugoslavia.

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The last obstacles

On October 16 these four Rumanian citizens travelled to the region of Turn Severin. The first obstacle arose when they were checked by the Rumanian police but, happily, they passed without trouble. They then went to Balota, a small village along the Danube. The next night they lost their way and for two whole days they wandered about. Finally, they noticed the Rumanian frontier post on the banks of the Danube.

In the evening of October 19 they opened their bags and took the things which they had prepared for their flight. Each of them had rubber inner tubes. They pumped them up and used them as life preservers. The cold was terrible. They rubbed their bodies with glycerine and put cotton on their chests. They tied themselves at two metres' distance from each other with rope.

The struggle with the Danube

Mihajlesku, who was the best swimmer, went first into the water--and so began their struggle with whirlpools. When they were a hundred metres away from the shore, Gerondake got into a whirlpool and told his comrades to leave him, but they went back and saved him. The Danube carried them for a long time. The only thing that Gerondake remembers is that they called for help when they were three hundred metres from the Yugoslav shore. After that, Gerondake lost consciousness...

"I shall never forget"

After six hours, Gerondake found himself in a peasant's home in Korbova on Yugoslav territory. He was told there what had happened to him and that his friends were dead.

After two days in Kladovo a group of 1500 persons gathered and went to the funeral of the three dead Rumanians.

This dramatic and tragic event which took place in the night between October 19 and 20 on the Danube in the neighbourhood of Kladovo is not only a proof of the terrible regime of terror in satellite Rumania but also is a proof that the people of that country have nothing in common with the policy of servility towards Moscow.

(Summary)

(BORBA - 10th November, 1951)

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"SOVIETIZATION" OF ALBANIAN SCHOOLS

"Rilindja" organ of the People's Front of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo and Metohija, published in Shqipetar language, writes that "Soviet" system of schooling has been introduced in Albanian schools. The education is being administered by Soviet instructors who are controlling the entire work in schools.

The paper stresses that to those who oppose the "Sovietization" of Albanian schools drastic measures are being applied. Hundreds of pupils have been expelled from Albanian schools accused for anti-Soviet attitude.

Similar fate falls upon professors who are opposing the "Soviet" methods of education. Thus, professor of Secondary School in Tirana Hajlurah Mokrica, because of making some objections to the reading-book for the third class of preparatory school, which has been translated from Russian, has been dismissed without the right to be employed again.

BORBA, 10 November 1951

CHANGES IN RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

As of November 13 to 26, 1951, traffic of passenger trains will be canceled on the railway line between Usca and Josanicka Banja owing to repair of tracks.

At the point of breakage the transfer of passenger will take place in the morning between the train No.4815 which leaves Skoplje at 20.50 and arrives in Josanicka Banja at 03.22 and the train No.4814 which departs from Belgrade at 23.45 and arrives at Usce at 08.36.

The other transfer of passengers will take place in the evening between the train No.4813 which leaves Skoplje at 12.50, and arrives at Josanicka Banja at 19.36 and the train No. 114-4812 which leaves Belgrade at 15.15 and arrives at Ucse at 23.43.

BORBA, 10 November 1951

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NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FPY TO THE HUNGARIAN
GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH 133 FRONTIER INCIDENTS.
DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN AUGUST 20TH AND OCTOBER 16TH.

(Belgrade, November 9.)

During the period between August 20th and October 16th., the Hungarian Frontier Guards carried out 133 frontier incidents on the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier -- an average of 2 incidents a day. During that period, the Hungarian Frontier Guards fired 35 times on the Yugoslav territory, shot flares 50 times, etc.

In connection with these numerous incidents and criminal provocations carried out by the Hungarian Frontier Guards, the Legation of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Budapest yesterday delivered to the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs a Note of protest stating that armed incidents and provocations, particularly of late, are becoming more and more numerous and serious and that they once more irrefutably prove the fact that the Hungarian Government does not wish to stop its aggressive policy towards Yugoslavia.

It is said in the Note of the Yugoslav Legation that the Hungarian Frontier Guards had organised provocations and armed attacks at various places on the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier. Thus, during the period from August 20th to October 16th., no less than 17 provocations took place in the region of Beli Manastir alone. In the vicinity of Murska Sobota, the Hungarian Frontier Guards carried out 13 provocations, and in the vicinity of Donja Lendava and Virovitica 12 provocations in each region. The Hungarian Frontier Guards also carried out a large number of provocations near Valpovo, Podravska Slatina, Subotica, Kotoriba, Cakovac, Djurdjevac, Donji Miholjac, Koprivnica and at other places.

On September 20th, after 8 PM., a group of 50 armed Hungarian soldiers came at a point to the north of Murska Sobota where the Yugoslav-Hungarian-Austrian frontier lines meet. Those Hungarian soldiers carried out an attack on the Yugoslav Blockhouse "Spicberg" by firing, from the Hungarian side of the frontier line, from 5 automatic weapons and five rifles. The firing went on for about ten minutes. The Hungarian soldiers remained at that place until the morning of September 21st., when they withdrew into the Hungarian territory. The Yugoslav Frontier Guards did not fire back. On the same day a large group of Hungarian soldiers came at a point due west of Bolman and fired from automatic weapons on the Yugoslav Blockhouse "Novi Bezdan". Several bullets hit the Blockhouse. In the evening of the same day, a group of 20 Hungarian soldiers came at a point 11 kilometers due north of Pitomaca. They fired from automatic weapons and rifles on the Yugoslav patrol, and then withdrew into the Hungarian territory.

On September 5th., four Hungarian soldiers and one civilian came at a point on the frontier 13 kilometers due north of Virovitica. After a short while they withdrew into the Hungarian territory since they did not succeed in smuggling into Yugoslavia some propaganda material.

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On September 15th., a group of 50 Hungarian soldiers appeared at a point due north of Valpovo, near the village of Torjanci, and immediately dug in. Half an hour later, a lorry full of Hungarian soldiers came on the scene. After remaining in the trenches for two hours, the Hungarian soldiers withdrew.

On September 8th., the Hungarian Frontier Guards fired three shots on a Yugoslav patrol in the region of Beli Manastir. One bullet went through the cap of one of the Yugoslav Frontier Guards, while the other two landed quite near them.

On October 1st., three armed Hungarian soldiers fired from automatic weapons on the Yugoslav patrol near the Blockhouse "Kriznica" at a point due north of Virovitica. At the same time one of the Hungarian soldiers fired a signal shot for another eight Hungarian soldiers to come up and take their positions along the frontier line. After remaining there for a quarter of an hour, the Hungarian soldiers withdrew.

In addition to about 100 provocations carried out by the Hungarian infantry, aircraft belonging to the Hungarian Air Force also carried out two provocations violating the Yugoslav air space. On September 21st., a Hungarian aircraft flew into the Yugoslav air space at a point near Donja Lendava, and after circling above the villages of Pince, Dolina and Centiba, returned to Hungary. Three days later, a three-engine plane came from Hungary and after making a circle over the Yugoslav territory north of Murska Sobota it flew back to Hungary.

The Legation of the FPRY in Budapest protests most energetically in its Note against the armed attacks and provocations carried out by the Hungarian armed forces, pointing out that the Hungarian Government is exclusively responsible for them.

On November 5th., the Legation of the FPRY in Budapest delivered another two Notes to the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs replying to Hungarian accusations according to which the Yugoslav Frontier Guards allegedly carried out two provocations, one on August 29th and the other on September 12th.

In its second Note, the Legation of the FPRY in Budapest pointed out that the Hungarian Government was the one which unilaterally broke the agreement on the work of the joint commissions for investigation of border incidents--so as to have a free hand for the carrying out of the aggressive acts by its frontier organs and for accusing without any justification the Yugoslav Frontier Guards and the Government of the FPRY. (TANYUG).

(BORBA, November 10, 1951.)

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THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF PR SLOVENIA

Mitja Ribicic has been appointed by the Public Prosecutor of the FPRY as the new Public Prosecutor of PR Slovenia. So far he was the Assistant Minister of Interior of PR Slovenia.

Ribicic is very well known among the people, especially among the partisans in Styria from the time of the National Liberation Struggle. For this reason in the last elections he was elected the people's deputy to the People's Assembly of PR Slovenia as the representative of the population of Braslovo, Polzele and Letusa in the valley of Savinja. As early as May 1942 he organized a partisan printshop in Styria. He was also a member of the brave Pohorje battalion, polit-commissar in the Kamnik-Kokrs unit, Slander's brigade and the IV operative zone. In the end he headed the partisans in Carinthia, where he remained until the Liberation as a polit-commissar of the group of Carinthian units.

Numerous people also know him as a university student in Ljubljana. He studied law before the war taking simultaneously an active part in the progressive student organizations "Doberdob" and "Slovenski Klub". In summer 1941 he was among the first to follow the Party directive working first in an illegal printshop in Ljubljana and then directing the work in all illegal printshops in Ljubljana; in addition to this he was one of the editors of "Slovenski Porocevalec" and other partisan papers.

Following the Liberation he worked in the Ministry of Interior of PR Slovenia having the rank of a colonel.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, Nov. 8, 1951)